

AMENDMENTS TO CLAIMS

1 1. (previously presented) A lighting unit comprising
2 a concave reflector having an axis of symmetry
3 a light emission window bounded by a circumferential edge of the reflector that is
4 transverse to said axis,
5 an elongate body arranged substantially axially on the axis of symmetry and
6 accommodated in a holder opposite the light emission window,
7 an axially positioned cap serving as an optical screening means which surrounds a light
8 source at least partly so as to intercept unreflected light rays,
9 characterized in that
10 the light source is surrounded by a sleeve having an end facing the light emission
11 window, and
12 the cap is positioned over the sleeve adjacent said end by means of a locking element
13 provided at the sleeve.

2. (original) A lighting unit as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the cap is provided with a screening ring which is impermeable to light and which extends transversely to the axis of symmetry.

1 3. (previously presented) A lighting unit comprising
2 a concave reflector having an axis of symmetry and
3 a light emission window bounded by a circumferential edge of the reflector that is

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transverse to said axis,
an elongate body arranged substantially axially on the axis of symmetry and
accommodated in a holder opposite the light emission window,
an axially positioned cap serving as an optical screening means which surrounds the a
light source at least partly so as to intercept unreflected light rays,
wherein
the light source is surrounded by a sleeve having an end facing the light emission
window, and
the cap is positioned over the sleeve adjacent said end by means of a locking element
provided at the sleeve
characterized in that the screening ring is provided with a ring edge facing towards the
light source, and the locking element is provided with a tag-shaped element that grips into the
ring edge with spring force radially away from the light source.

4. (original) A lighting unit as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the sleeve is provided
with an outer surface in which at least one recess is present into which a portion of the locking
element grips.

5. (original) A lighting unit as claimed in claim 4, characterized in that the locking element grips
partly into a mating recess in the sleeve and at the same time lies enclosed with another portion
in a mating locking holder of the cap.

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6. (previously presented) A lighting unit as claimed in claim 1, wherein the reflector and the light source are indetachably integrated into a lamp.

7. (original) A lamp as claimed in claim 6, characterized in that the holder is provided with a locking mechanism adjacent a connection to the light source and the sleeve.

8. (original) A lamp as claimed in claim 6, characterized in that the lamp is a metal halide lamp with a ceramic discharge vessel.

9. (original) A lamp as claimed in claim 6, characterized in that the lamp is provided with a ceramic lamp base which is connected to the assembly of reflector and light source by means of cement, and in that said cement forms an interlocking fixture.

10. (previously presented) The unit of claim 1, wherein the locking element is a mechanical piece distinct from the sleeve and the cap.

11. (previously presented) A lighting unit comprising:

- a concave reflector defining an axis of symmetry;
- a light emission window bounded by a circumferential edge of the reflector, the edge being transverse to the axis;
- a light source;

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- a sleeve surrounding the light source, positioned axially, and having an end facing the light emission window;
- a cap positioned axially over the sleeve, adjacent said end, the cap being for optically screening the light source and intercepting unreflected light rays; and
- a mechanical locking element for holding the cap to the sleeve.

12. (previously presented) A method of assembling a lighting unit,

the lighting unit comprising a reflector defining an axis of symmetry and a light source substantially on the axis, the reflector being adapted to hold an emission window at a position transverse to the axis and bounded by a circumferential edge of the reflector,

the method comprising

- situating a sleeve axially about the light source and extending from the reflector toward the position;
- locking a cap to the sleeve on an end of the sleeve facing the position, using a distinct locking element, the cap being adapted to serve as an optical screening means to intercept unreflected light rays.

13. (new) The unit of claim 1, wherein

- the elongate body comprises
 - a light source, including a discharge vessel, and
 - a bulb surrounding the light source;
- the sleeve and cap surround the elongate body.

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14. (new) The unit of claim 11, wherein the light source comprises a discharge vessel and a bulb surrounding the discharge vessel, the bulb being inside the sleeve and cap.

15. (new) The method of claim 12, wherein the light source comprises a discharge vessel and a bulb surrounding the discharge vessel but inside the sleeve and cap.

16. (new) The unit of claim 9, wherein the unit defines an opening for coupling the lamp base and the light source, the opening including at least first and second portions,

the first portion surrounding at least a portion of

the light source and

any bulb, envelope and/or sleeve that is around the light source,

the second portion extending into a part of the lamp base that is not surrounding the light source or any such bulb, envelope and/or sleeve, the second portion defining at least one shape such that —when cement hardens within the opening — the cement becomes adapted to effect a mechanical locking unrelated to adhesion,

the mechanical locking being activatable responsive to a removal force applied to the light source, such activatability being due to the removal force being transformable by the cement in the first portion into mechanical pressure by the cement in the second portion against the shape, the mechanical pressure being in accordance with a retaining force that has a component parallel to a direction of the removal force.

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17. (new) The unit of claim 16, the shape includes a side farther from the light source and a side closer to the light source, wherein the side farther from the light source is broader than the side closer to the light source.

18. (new) The unit of claim 17, wherein the opening defines at least two such shapes that are discontinuous from one another.

19. (new) A method for manufacturing a lamp that includes a lamp base and a light source, the method comprising introducing cement into an opening of the lamp base, the opening being for coupling the lamp base and the light source, the opening including at least first and second portions, the first portion surrounding at least a portion of the light source and any bulb, envelope and/or sleeve that is around the light source, the second portion extending into a part of the lamp base that is not surrounding the light source or any such bulb, envelope and/or sleeve, the second portion defining at least one shape such that —when cement hardens within the opening — the cement becomes adapted to effect a mechanical locking unrelated to adhesion, the mechanical locking being activatable responsive to a removal force applied to the light source, such activatability being due to the removal force being transformable by the cement in the first portion into mechanical pressure by the cement in the second portion against the shape, the mechanical pressure being in accordance with a retaining force that has a component parallel to a direction of the removal force.

REMARKS

- 1 20. (new) The method of claim 19, wherein the second portion includes at least first and second
2 such shapes and each shape includes a respective side farther from the light source and a
3 respective side closer to the light source, wherein the respective sides farther from the light
4 source are broader than the respective sides closer to the light source.